

NOTICE!

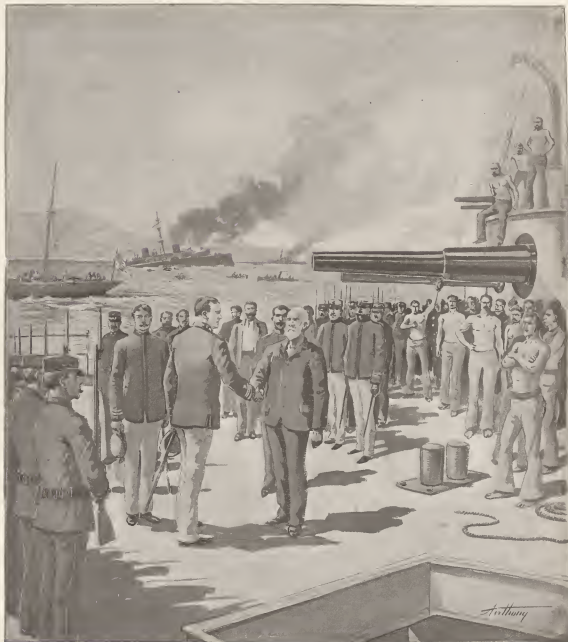
**THIS PAPER NOT COMPLETE WITHOUT THE LARGE COLORED
SUPPLEMENT "BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO."**

ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

Vol. I—No. 3
Copyright, 1898, by FRANK TOWNEY,
No. 29 West 38th Street.

NEW YORK, July, 1898.

[Price 10 Cents. \$1.00 Per Year.
Adv. for 36 Months.
Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office.



ADMIRAL CERVERA BEING RECEIVED ON BOARD THE IOWA BY CAPT. R. D. EVANS.
THE CREW OF THE IOWA CROWDED AFT OVER THE TURRETS, HALF NAKED AND BLACK WITH POWDER, AS CERVERA STEPPED OVER THE SIDE, BAREHEADED. OVER HIS UNDERSHIRT HE WORE A THIN SUIT OF FLANNEL BORROWED FROM LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER WAINWRIGHT, OF THE GLOUCESTER. THE CREW CHEERED VOCIFEROUSLY.

ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

NEW YORK, JULY, 1898.

Ten Cents Per Copy. One Copy Six Months 50 Cents.

One Copy One Year \$1.00.

FRANK TOUSEY, Publisher, - 29 West 26th St., New York.

THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

A CONDENSED HISTORY

—OF THE—

WAR IN CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES

—FROM THE—

DECLARATION TO THE PRESENT TIME,

—INCLUDING—

The Destruction of the Spanish Fleet

—AND THE—

BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The present war between the United States and Spain was begun on April 21, 1898, Spain having refused to receive the intimation of President McKinley, and instead, giving Minister Woodford the passport, thereby declaring war against the United States to wit, if not by official proclamation. The United States began at once to prosecute the war in earnest, taking the offensive at the start. A blockade of the northern coast of Cuba was ordered and has since been strictly maintained, despite the sneering denial from Spain and by certain European journals. Various attempts to force the blockade, both from without and within, have failed, and it is as effective today as when it was first put in force. The first gun was fired on April 25, when the steamship *Baron Ferns*, plying between New York and Havana, with a cargo of lumber, attempted to run the blockade of Havana and was captured by the gunboat *Natchez*.

On May 1, 1898, Commodore George Dewey, new Rear-Admiral, in command of the Asiatic Squadron, attacked the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manila, in the Philippine Islands, and totally destroyed it after a fighting of several hours. The Spanish fleet consisted of the *Villaboa*, *Edsa*, *Christina*, *Mindeao*, *San de Cuba*, *Don Antonio de Ulloa*, *Don Juan de Austria*, and others. The American vessels engaged being the *Olympic*, *Flagship*, and the *Boston*, *Baltimore*, *Petrel*, and *Raleigh*. This great victory not only gave renewed confidence to the United States, but proved to the whole of Europe that we were not the insignificant power that they were wont to predicate us. Still greater victories were to follow, however, which were not only to show the efficiency of our gunners, but to demonstrate that the modern ships in use by the United States are the most effective in the world, and already several European powers have begun to remodel their new vessels upon the best of ours.

After the battle of Manila, Spain began to see the necessity of doing something, and in August first commencing several of her most powerful war vessels, including the *Venezuela*, *Cristobal Colon*, *Almirante Oquendo*, and *Infanta Maria Teresa* was sent across the coast for the ostensible purpose of forcing the blockade, destroying our ships and having a war on our coast. In *Admiral Cervera*, who was in command, appeared to devote most of his energies to eluding our ships instead of engaging them in combat, and spent most of his time in calling at various Christian ports where he could obtain information concerning our vessels and take on supplies, the latter being badly needed. In this manner he kept *Admiral Sampson* and *Commodore Schley* guessing what he would do and where he would appear next, until at last, in the latter part of May, he was located at the harbor of Santiago, on the southern side of the island of Cuba.

Sampson and *Schley* at once joined their forces and guarded the mouth of the harbor, which was extremely narrow, only the vessels being able to pass out at once. Meanwhile, there had been some vigorous fighting off Porto Rico, the batteries and forts at San Juan having been demolished by *Sampson's* fleet. May 12, in the capture of the Spanish fleet and the subjugation of Santiago was of

greater importance, the movement against Porto Rico was at a time suspended.

The Spanish fleet, lying close to the harbor of Santiago, the next step was to prevent its escape, and on the morning of June 3 the attempt was made, and although the harbor was not completely blocked, it was so nearly closed as to make an escape through it into the open water a most difficult and perilous undertaking. Lieutenant Richard F. Hutton, a naval constructor on the New York, took the other *Merritt* into the mouth of the harbor, and under the heavy fire of the Spanish force, succeeded in sinking her almost directly across the channel. Lieutenant Hutton and his second man escaped upon a raft and reached the shore in safety. They were captured by the enemy, being treated as prisoners of war, and some of the during bravery of their deed. They were subsequently exchanged for Spanish prisoners taken during the assault on Santiago.

In order to harass the enemy by land and water, troops were dispatched to Santiago to co-operate with the insurgents and combine with the ships under command of *Sampson* and *Schley* in the subjugation of Santiago. A first landing was made at Guantanamo, and a force engaged in the capture of the island of the United States, and Cuban forces and the Spanish troops, but although the latter were weakened in excess of their force, they were repulsed with immense loss. Another landing was made at *Batavia*, where Spanish troops were put on shore without the loss of a single life. The Spaniards evacuated *Batavia* village, which is a little inland from the anchorage of the same name where our troops landed, and set fire to a portion of the town, including the magazines of the garrison, two of which were blown up. West of *Batavia* village the railroad crossings and repair shops were set on fire and destroyed. They were captured several locomotives.

As the transports here, the long train of *Admiral Sampson* anchored the ships of the fleet upon a heavy fire upon the village of *Santiago*, some six miles west of *Batavia*. The *Admiral* and the rest of the squadron was designed to divert the attention of the Spanish from the transports, and it was successful. The ships were soon silenced, and about 10 A. M. the cruiser *New Orleans* and the torpedo boat *Albatross* began the long and hard fire, clearing the shore in front of them for the coming of the soldiers.

A few moments later the converted tugs and the steam launch came of the wharves, towing long lines of boats, were alongside the transports, and the men were scrambling into the boats. They carried three half-tons, two hundred rounds of ammunition for their rifle and a seven-ton. The force was in full fighting trim. Promptly, but without confusion, the landing on the beach was made, and the rest of the invading army was on the way to the shore.

There was some difficulty in passing through the surf, but the men scrambled upon the beach, and the boats were beached in front, and were quickly formed, making room for those behind them.

Throughout the landing the conveying companies kept up an incessant fire upon the hills, and the wounded places where the enemy might be lurking, but there was no answering fire.

The landing was accomplished without the loss of a man, and the only person seriously injured was a Cuban in the hills, who was wounded by the bursting of an American shell.

On June 24, there was an engagement at *Agua de Barro* between the Spanish forces and a detachment sent from *Batavia*. Lieutenant Colonel *Brown*, of the *Albatross*, was in the fight, and displayed the greatest bravery. Troops under command of General *Young* had been sent out in advance. The Spanish forces were in *Young's* back, and were further inland. They were guarding him from a surprise. Of the cavalry there were in the expedition several troops of the First and Third Regiments, and eight battalions of the Tenth Regiment, all dismounted. There were 3,200 men in all. They found 2,600 Spanish in a thicket, and finally drove them back to the outskirts of the town. Fourteen dead Spaniards were found, but this does not measure the Spanish loss. The rest of the Spanish force was at a blockhouse, which was secured and carried. Four regiments of Infantry, including the Seventy-first New York and some of the Sixth Cavalry, were hurried forward as reinforcements.

After a forced march the troops disappeared. They were then eight miles distant from Santiago. They heard the Spaniards falling upon a short distance from them, and they were ordered in advance upon the enemy.

The country about is covered with high grass and chaparral, and in this a strong force of the Spaniards was hidden. As the Americans moved forward they were met by a withering fire.

Colonel Leonard Wood and Lieutenant Colonel *Brown* led the charge with great bravery. They seemed to hold themselves by the grass or underneath as the enemy did, and ultimately they drove the enemy back toward Santiago, leaving a trail of dead upon them.

The Spanish forces were supported by the Second Massachusetts Volunteers and the First regular cavalry.

The Spanish forces received high praise from General *Young* for the gallant fight in which they fought the Spaniards.

Ten of their number were killed and thirty-seven were wounded. Among the killed was *Hamilton Fish, Jr.*, of New York, well known in the city for many years.

The advance upon Santiago was vigorously prosecuted on the land side, and at the same time the ships were at work. On June 25, the battle ship *Texas* attacked the Spanish harbor of La Scaja at Santiago, which had hitherto resisted all the attacks against it.

The *Texas*, assisted, assisted and apparently destroyed a battery, and all the rest of the *Texas* modern machinery's division of the fleet, and were severely lumbered without result.

Steaming in on close shot she almost reached the shore, the battle ship took *Scapa* battery on the bank, pouring into it one hundred and thirty-five 6-inch and 12-inch shells. The Spanish forces that had been driven from *Matanzas* fled batteries, now fired from *Scapa*.

Officers of the *Venezuela*, which lay opposite the *Texas*, fired, and the *Admiral* of the battle-ship's guns were the first of the war. *Admiral Sampson* was delighted with the work when Captain *Philip* told him, "We have destroyed them."

The *Texas* struck by a single shell, which killed one man and wounded six others. This shot was the last fired before the Spanish abandoned the battery under the heavy and accurate fire of the battle ship.

The *Texas* fired a shot every thirty seconds, the men at a point on the shore about three feet below the main deck line. It cut a jagged, round hole, from measurements of which it is deduced that the size of the projectile was six inches in diameter. It struck the battery, striking the first obstruction. It failed to stop, passing through a lower level and then entering in two a heavy iron stanchion in the outer line of the berth deck, leaving its upper end in the air.

Admiral Sampson gave the gunners of the *Texas* the merest praise for their work in silencing the battery. At the same time the gunners at *Scapa* have the distinction of being the first Spaniards who have succeeded in hitting the *Texas* with a shot. The first shot was fired at *Santiago*. That shot killed *Applegate*, officer of the *Texas*, who was buried at sea. Four of his eight shipmates, who were wounded by the shot that killed him, were transferred to the hospital ship *Solace*.

On June 23, *Serrilla*, within sight of Santiago, was seen by *Admiral* *Charles*, and the triumphant march of the American army of invasion was continued, the advance on Santiago being in three columns by way of *Albarras*, *Pinaras* and *Jaque*, flanked by insurgents to force the Spanish position.

The three columns met at *Santiago*, and the end of June and the first of July witnessed some of the heaviest fighting of the war. The fleets joined in with the army and the enemy was beaten at every point. Their outposts were forced in, more and more their positions were demolished, and inch by inch the American forces advanced.

On July 3 an event occurred which seemed to freshen the end of the war. The Spanish fleet, under *Cervera*, after being at *Santiago* for three days, attempted to escape from *Santiago* Harbor, and was entirely destroyed.

At 5:40 o'clock the watchful eyes of the men on the American vessels watching *Santiago* saw the torpedos destroyers *Panama* and *Pinto* coming out of the mouth of the harbor. Close behind them followed the first-class armored cruisers *Almirante Oquendo*, *Venezuela*, *Infanta Maria Teresa* and *Cristobal Colon*.

Immediately after leaving the harbor the armored vessels turned westward and proceeded at a high rate of speed, which the torpedos boats made straight for the Brooklyn, *Commodore Schley's* flagship.

The torpedos boats, all stripped down, and their hulls had a shabby, weather-beaten look which seemed to indicate that little attention had been given to appearances during their long imprisonment in *Santiago* Harbor. The torpedos boats were ordered to force the Brooklyn's overboarded pilot *Glasgow* astern for the two advanced little boats, firing upon them as she did this.

Meanwhile the *Texas*, *Idaho*, *Oregan*, and *Indiana* were at work on the Spanish ships. The *Yonago* and *Infanta Maria Teresa* were hit repeatedly, but continued to fire and run.

In a short time the *Almirante Oquendo*, instead of holding her course, put her helm up and headed in her own way, and it was having apparently concluded that it was impossible for him to escape, and that he would destroy his vessel before letting the Americans capture her. She was run astern at a point about half a mile from the shore.

The *Infanta Maria Teresa* followed the *Oquendo*, but the *Venezuela* kept on for two miles farther, and then ran astern, blowing up almost as soon as she grounded. The attention of the fleet was then directed to the *Gloster*.

She was the fastest vessel of the Spanish Squadron, and would probably have escaped if it had been a question of speed alone. But her prizes were certainly passing her. The *Gloster* was the only one of the Spanish fleet that was not hit, and she finally gave up in despair the attempt to get away. She was grounded at a point some sixty miles west of Santiago. She was the only one of the Spanish fleet that lowered her colors, which she did as we went astern.

During the whole engagement the firing was very heavy. The firing by the Spanish vessels was rapid, and none of the American ships was injured. One man aboard the Brooklyn was killed and several were wounded.

Three hundred prisoners were captured along the beach, including *Admiral Cervera*, who was on the *Infanta Maria Teresa*, and the members of the staff. He and his captains were taken to the *Commodore Schley* in a small boat. The wounded prisoners were taken to the *Glasgow*. The slaughter on the torpedos boats destroyed had been frightful.

As *Admiral Cervera* went aboard the *Glasgow*, Captain *Wainwright* shook him by the hand and congratulated him upon having made a most gallant fight. He placed his private cabin at the admiral's disposal, and he and his staff retired there. While Captain *Wainwright* was talking to the admiral the latter went, the *Glasgow* and the *Idaho* upon having made the *Santiago* and prepared food for them. They were well stored.

The sea with which the Americans won the fight, with *Admiral Cervera's* Squadron was due to the fact that the *Idaho* was the enemy ship for ships. *Cervera* had already sailed under the blockade was weakest. He had seen the flag crew *New Orleans* leave; the outlook reported that the *New York* was due to the coast and the first of the battle ship had gone to Guantanamo for the war.

Captain *Brize*, of the *Oregan*, said that they thought it was the Oregon which had left for Iceland. They knew that they could outrun the Massachusetts or the Indiana, the



Photo. by E. Miller, Brooklyn, N. Y.

READY TO FIRE.

View on Stern Deck of the United States Torpedo Boat Destroyer "Hist."



CREW OF THE TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER "HIST."

(Formerly the Yacht "Thespia.")



The 71st Regiment, New York Volunteers, Encamped in Cuba.



A CAMP KITCHEN.
(Co. K, 88th Regiment, Michigan Volunteers.)



THE "TEXAS" IN A FIGHT.

Our Battle Ship Silencing the Socapa Battery at Santiago, June 23, 1898.



Photo. by E. Muller, Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNITED STATES BATTLE SHIP "INDIANA."

(Forward View of Main Deck.)



Photo. by E. Muller, Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PROTECTED CRUISER "NEW ORLEANS."
(Formerly the "Amazonas" of the Brazilian Navy.)

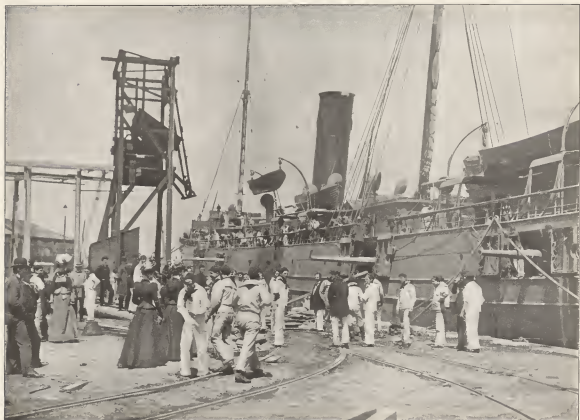


Photo. by E. Muller, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The United States Cruiser "Yankee" Getting Ready to Leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard.



FORCING THE ENEMY'S LINES.

The Rough Riders and the Gallant Seventy-First New York Volunteers Attacking the Spanish Outposts at Santiago.



Photo by E. Hoffer, Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMMANDER COLE OF THE NEW CRUISER "TOPEKA."
(Formerly "The Dogona.")



SOME OF UNCLE SAM'S TARS.

(Full Crew of Sailors of the "Topeka.")



BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO.

W. G. M. S. Co.
N.Y.



MARINES ON THE UNITED STATES CRUISER "TOPEKA."



SWABBING OUT THE GUNS—VIEW ON THE MONITOR "NAHANT."



FOR THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

(United States Hospital Ship "Solace.")



THE UNITED STATES HOSPITAL SHIP "SOLACE."

(View of Promenade Deck.)



UNITED STATES HOSPITAL SHIP "SOLACE."

(Section of Ward Room.)



UNITED STATES HOSPITAL SHIP "SOLACE."

(Operating Room.)



READY TO GO DOWN.

Mr. John F. Holland, Designer and Inventor of the Holland Submarine Torpedo Boat, Going Below.



THE HOLLAND SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT.



THE HOLLAND SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT DIVING.



THE HOLLAND SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT AT FULL SPEED UNDER WATER.



ONE OF THE BRAVEST DEEDS IN HISTORY.

The Sinking of the Collier "Merrimac" at the Mouth of Santiago Harbor, by Lieutenant Hobson, on the Morning of June 8, 1898.

